[THURSDAY, *October* 5, 1769.] [NUMB. 1396.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

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HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

D's	*Age.*	*High-Water.*	*riſes* H	M.	*ſets* H.	
THURSDAY	6	2	after 6	14	before 6	
FRIDAY	7	3	6	16	6	
SATURDAY	8	3	6	18	6	First Quarter Saturday 1 Aft.
SUNDAY	9	4	6	19	6	
MONDAY	10	5	6	20	6	
TUESDAY	11	6	6	21	6	
WEDNESDAY	12	7	6	22	6	

Days 11 Hours 32 min. the 5th

[The Comet, which from remote Regions of Space, has lately made its Appearance within the Planetary Syſtem of our Sun; and which (if it has not deſcended into it, as Fuel to that immenſe Globe of Fire, and thereby completed its Cataſtrophe, and loſt its own Exiſtence) we may every Evening expect to ſee again,——being the moſt remarkable Phenomenon of the preſent Century, and the moſt ſtupendous and important Subject of Curioſity; we doubt not but the Speculations of ſenſible and learned Men, will be agreable to our Readers, and therefore, we propoſe to give them all that are publiſhed upon the Subject, tho' want of Room will make us longer about it than we could wiſh, and oblige us to continue the Account thro' ſeveral Papers.

Speculations on Comets. Continued from our laſt.]

To the PRINTER,

SIR,

BY this Time, I ſuppoſe our Celeſtial Stranger is become an Object of general Attention; on which Account, ſome ſhort Deſcription of the Nature of Comets in general, together with a brief Relation of the Phenomena of the preſent, may not be inconſiſtent with public Amuſement.

Comets are defined to be ſpherical and ſolid Bodies, which revolve about the Sun in elliptical Orbits, and which conſequently approach very near him in one Part of their Orbit, and recede to a remote Diſtance from him in another; hence it is evident they muſt undergo extreme degrees of Heat and Cold: If they are Bodies capable of this, it is thence manifeſt that they are fixed and durable Bodies, and not a Conſiſtency of meer Exhalations, as ſome have ſuppoſed; becauſe, if ſuch, they would inevitably be diſſipated in paſſing ſo near the Sun as they uſually do: For the Diſtance of the great Comet which appeared in the Reign of Char. II. Anno. 1680, when in Perihelia, or neareſt the Sun, was ſo ſmall that it conceived a Degree of Heat above 2000 Times greater than that of red hot Iron; this was the Comet which appeared at the Death of Julius Cæſar, and whoſe periodical Revolution has ſince been found to be no leſs than 575 Years. Tho' Comets may be fixed Bodies, yet they emit a fine thin lucid Vapour, which at its firſt Appearance, while the Comet is yet a great Way from the Sun, ſurrounds its Body in form of an Atmoſphere; this, as it approaches the Sun, is ſenſibly diminiſhed, by the vaſt Efflux of Particles, which are conſtantly iſſuing out, and afford Matter for the Tail. The Particulars in which Comets differ from Planets, are, that the former move in various Directions, ſome of them the ſame Way with the Planets, and others the contrary; neither is their Motion confined to the Zodiac, as that of the Planets is; and the Excentricity of their Orbs is ſo very great, that ſome of them perform the greateſt Part of their Motion almoſt in right Lines. It is now the general Opinion of Philoſophers, that all the Comets move round the Sun, and by obſerving a Correſpondence of Circumſtances we can eaſily tell, on the firſt Appearence of any, whether it has been noticed before or not. There are ſeveral Comets whoſe Periods have been ſettled, but by far the greater Number is yet to be inveſtigated in that Reſpect.

Many have imagined that theſe irregular Wanderers become Fuel to the Sun, in order to ſupply the Deficiency that may ariſe from the continual Emiſſion of his Rays of Light and Heat: This Opinion is too well founded to be eaſily removed, for when in its neareſt Approach to the Sun, a Comet enters into his Atmoſphere, it muſt ſuffer a proportional Reſiſtance from the Denſity of that Medium; if ſo, the ſwiftneſs of his centrifugal Motion muſt be retarded, whilſt the centripetal Force continuing the ſame, he muſt neceſſarily approach towards the Sun, and in every Revolution become nearer and nearer to him; and at laſt, the centrifugal Power, by the aforeſaid Reſiſtance, be altogether overcome, and the Comet fall into his Diſk to be conſum'd. When Comets are near the Sun they become inviſible, by Reaſon of their Immerſion into his Rays, which are there very Denſe.

The preſent Comet I obſerved on Sunday Evening, the 3d Inſt. at 12 o'Clock, to be in Conjunction with the fixed Star Bellatrix in Orion's left Shoulder, its Tail of a pale whitiſh Colour, which extended beyond the ſecond Star in the *Whales* Jaw; its Length about 38 Degrees. As the Neucleus aſcended the Horizon, it exhibited a reddiſh Appearance, ſomething ſimilar to that of the Planet *Mars*; but that this was not owing to the Comets own Lucidity, I ſoon found out, by obſerving the Cauſe of the extraordinary Brightneſs, viz. The fixed Star, to emerge as it were out of the Atmoſphere of the Neucleus; from ſome Phenomena of this Kind, doubtleſs, it was, that many of the Ancients, particularly Ariſtotle and his Followers ſuppoſed them to be Meteors, and ſome have judged them to be tranſparent.---Hevelius, a Modern, belonged to the laſt Claſs; for he ſays he takes their Tails to be occaſioned by the Beams of the Sun falling upon and being refracted thro' the Head of the Comet. If the preſent Comet be not tranſparent, its Magnitude muſt be very ſmall, for it altogether eſcaped my obſervation, at the Time of the aforeſaid Conjunction, tho' I attended the Phenomenon with an excellent Teleſcope, and with the greateſt Anxiety to diſcover an Opake Intercepter. Twenty-eight Hours after the Conjunction, I found that the Comet made no leſs than 4 Degrees and 26 Minutes Eaſt Longitude, and 1 Degree 40 Minutes South Latitude from the ſaid Star *Bellatrix*. The Neucleus continues to be pretty much the ſame, reſembling a whitiſh very denſe Fog, but its Motion is ſo conſiderably accelerated that at 3 o'Clock on the Wedneſday Morning following, I found that the Comet's Difference of Latitude and Longitude made good for the laſt 23 Hours, was little leſs than that which it had made during the Space of the aforeſaid 28 Hours which immediately preceded.

This Morning at 3 o'Clock, I obſerved the Comet in the Breaſt of Monoceros, in Latitude 24 Degrees South, and Longitude 11 Degrees in Cancer, his Trajectory ſince the aforeſaid Conjunction with Bellatrix, has been no leſs than 23 Degrees 9 Minuets, his Tail was parrallel to the Equinoctial, and extended to the Diſtance of about 42 Degrees from the Neucleus. Comets moving according to the Order of the Signs, as the preſent does, a little before they diſappear, if the Earth then lie between them and the Sun, become more than ordinary ſlow in their Motion; and they are more than ordinary ſwift if the Earth be on the oppoſite Side; juſt the reverſe happens to thoſe Comets which move contrary to the Order of the Signs. As to their *Tails* they muſt conſiſt of ignated Vapour, which, as the Neucleus, approaches nearer to the Sun, begins to aſcend the Comet's Atmoſphere to greater Lengths; the Form of this Tail, like all thoſe that have preceded, is convex on the Anterior Part, and concave behind, which Cirvature ariſes from the two fold Motion of the Particles of the Tail; the one, of their Aſcent from the Head, occaſioned by the different Denſities of the Comet's Atmoſphere; and the other, the progreſſive Motion in common with the Neucleus itſelf.

The immenſe Length of the Tail will doubtleſs cauſe many to fear an intermixture betwixt it and our Atmoſphere; but if this ſhould happen, the Matter of this Tail by its gravity falling down upon our Earth, may be productive of the moſt ſalutary Conſequences both to the Animal and Vegitable World, by communicating to the Air and Earth, Qualities of the moſt ſalubrious Nature, as we may reaſonably ſuppoſe ſuch well refined Matter as the Vapour of this Comet is very capable of. To the People of Great-Britain and Ireland, he will riſe near 5 Hours in the Evening ſooner than to us, conſequently it will not diſappear to them for near a Fortnight after it becomes inviſible to us.

The Comet's Motion being eaſterly, renders his riſing each Night later than the preceding, and this Motion being accelerated by his approaching towards the Sun, is the reaſon why he riſes in the Horizon at unequal Intervals of time every ſucceeding Evening, and conſequently why we ſhall in a few Days, perhaps eight, be deprived of any more of his nocturnal Viſits to the Eaſtward but after diſappearing for about 23 Days, I think we ſhall behold him again a little after Sunſetting, to the South-Weſtward, and perhaps in a more elegant Dreſs than before, for by this Time he will have emerged, a little out of the fiery Region of the Sun's Atmoſphere.

The Unfavourableneſs of the Weather, prevents us from making a regular ſet of Obſervations on this important, tho' ſhort lived, Phenomenon.

Your moſt obedient,

King's College, 9th Sept. 1769. R. H.

HARTFORD, September 4.

Some few Obſervations, made in this Town, reſpecting the Comet lately appearing in our Hemiſphere, as far as could be, conſiſtent with the Impediment of intervening Clouds and Miſts, are here offered to the Public for the preſent; with hopes of ſome fairer Opportunity from more accurate Obſervations, viz,

On Wedneſday, Auguſt 30, 3 o'Clock
Comet's Long. 2° Deg. in Gemini.
Morning.
——Lat. 9° South. ——Right Aſcention, 61°
——Declination, 12° North. —Time of Culmination 5 H. 32 M.——Meridian Altitude, 59°
About 15 Deg. from their Pleiades, or 7°s and 5 from Aldebaran or the Bull's left Eye.

Thurſday, Auguſt 31, 1 o'Clock Morning,
——Long. 5° in Gemini. ——Lat. 11° 30 Min.
——Right-Aſcention, 66° ——Declination 9 Deg. 30 Min. Nor.——Time of Culmination 5 H. 44 M.——Meridian Altitude 57° 30 Min.

The Parts of the Earth to which it is vertical in its diurnal Courſe, are the Philippine Iſlands and the ſouth Border of the Mogul's Empire in Aſia; Ethiopia and Guinea in Africa; and near Panama, in the Iſthmus of Mexico in America.

THE foregoing ſeries of obſervations duly contemplated, will render it obvious to any one that our Comet ever ſince it paſs'd the Node (viz. from about the 25th of Aug.) has been making its way eaſtwardly, falling towards the South,* 'Tis now 75 degrees more eaſtwardly, and 24 deg. 15 more ſouthwardly, than it then was. And in its apparent courſe has paſſed over an arch of a great

* *That it has fallen South appears from its different Lat. and declinations; otherwiſe than ſome would imagine by its apparent courſe*

circle in the heavens of 82 deg. which wants but 8 deg. of half a Semi-circle; this diſtance it has paſſed over in 18 days, which at a mean is 4 deg. 33 min. 20 ſeconds in the ſpace of 24 hours; during which, if the Comet's mean diſtance from the earth has been equal to the mean diſtance of the Sun, it has paſs'd with a velocity of 4469 miles, at leaſt per minute.

'Tis now 4 deg. 30 min. South of the Equinoctial; and appears ſtill to increaſe its South declination; in the mean time its preſent courſe it nearly parrallel with the ecliptic, and probably is near its ſouthern Limit, and will ſoon recline towards the ecliptic, approaching to a coincidence with the Sun, towards which (or rather its *Perihelion*) it is making ſpeedy progreſs, and will e're long roll round it on the ſouth ſide, paſſing the ecliptic on the eaſt ſide of the ſun.——In about 3 days hence, it will, by immerging into the Sun's Rays, abſcond itſelf from human obſervation. Here then for the preſent, we bid adieu to the celeſtial Phænomenon; leaving it to the ſuperintendency and wiſe direction of an all governing arm, to hand it round its central body the Sun, truſting the care of heaven for its convoy, to indemniſy, from its dire encroachments and deſerved invaſions † an ungodly, treacherous, degenerate, and defenceleſs world.

N. S.

† Very alarming indeed muſt be the conſequence ſhould it came in conjunction between us and the ſun; for ſo the tail would not only be pointed towards, but would actually ſweep this earth, even if it ſhould come ſo near the ſun as the Orbit of Venus.

For on ſuppoſition the two extreme parts of its tail are now as remote from the Earth as the Sun is, and its ſubtend an angle of 60 degrees, the triangle is equiangular conſequently equilateral which would make the length of the tail, 81,000,000 miles, equal to what has been generally ſuppoſed to be the diſtance of the Sun from the Earth: but if the tail is at a diſtance from the Earth no more than one half the Earth's diſtance from the Sun, the length of the tail is but about half ſo great and ſo in proportion for other diſtances. Now then in caſe the Comet ſhould be ſet in a line between us and the Sun in the orbit of Venus it would on the former ſuppoſition, reach as far beyond the Earth, as the orbit of Venus is on this ſide the Sun, which is 59,000,000 miles; and on the other ſuppoſition, it would reach beyond it 18,500,000 miles. But very erroneous have I been in my obſervations, or quite out in my computation, if (conſiſtent with the phyſical laws of circular motions of *projectiles*) the preſent revolution, paſs the Sun on this ſide——would therefore hope the inhabitants of our world (however guilty they may be) have no juſt ground of terror from that quarter.

A writer from Cambridge College ſuppoſes the Comet will revolve round the ſun, on the north ſide, and that we ſhall ſee it no more.

LONDON,

July 28. It is ſaid that paoli, who is arrived here from Leghorn, expreſſed his deſire that he might ſee that remarkable place, where the ſons of liberty are ſent to in this free country, the King's Bench; not ſo much on account of the celebrated patriot now immured there, but that he might contemplate the ſpot, where Theodore, his predeceſſor in command and misfortunes, drew his laſt breath.

It is probable no public notice will be taken, by thoſe at the head of affairs, of that great chief here, not that his abilities are deſpiſed, but on an œconomical principle, ſo that he will be left to be entertained and ſupported by his friends alone. [Since the above, we have had advice that the illuſtrious Paoli, was in Leghorn, and alſo that he is gone to Switzerland with deſign to ſettle there, in a private character.]

It is reported, that the late great failures in Exchange-alley, are for upward of one hundred thouſand pounds; that ſome of the gentlemen, already publickly declared defaulters for very large ſums, hold offices under the government; and it is ſuſpected many others of high rank, were concerned with and ſheltered under the cover of ſome of their names. It is hoped and expected from the ſpirited conduct of the ſufferers, that they will be able to diſcover all the parties engaged in this very wicked and extraordinary proceeding. And as they have nobly rejected an offer of about one tenth part for a compromiſe, it is not doubted but they will, for the public good, make known, in a few days, the names of all others that ſhall not have fulfilled their engagements.

An ancient writer, ſoon after the reformation, in the reign of King Edward the Sixth, when the power and tyranny of the Romiſh Clergy were aboliſhed, has the following remarkable prophetic paſſage, 'The churchmen were, the lawyers are, 'and the ſoldiers will be, maſters of the lives and 'fortunes of the good people of this kingdom.'

July 31. It is ſaid, that when a certain nobleman lately arrived from his travels, went to pay his duty to a certain Great perſonage, the latter caught him in his arms as he was dropping on his knees and aſſured his lordſhip that he rejoiced to ſee him, and that he was as dear to him as ever.

We can aſſure the public, upon the beſt grounds, that all the reports of the Earl C--th-m having declared, in a certain high place, that he approves and will ſupport the meaſures of the preſent adminiſtration, are totally deſtitute of truth.

It is ſaid that the miniſtry are more confident in preſerving in their preſent mode of adminiſtration becauſe the arrival of a certain Earl from abroad, has thrown ſuch an additional weight in their favor Its ſaid he approves of every ſtep they have taken.

Aug. 1. In order to appeaſe the minds of the people, and reconcile all parties, it is now whiſpered that Lord Bute will be appointed firſt Lord of the Treaſury; and the D. of Grafton retire with a Penſion.

It is alſo ſaid Sir Fletcher Norton will be appointed Lord High Chancellor.

A motion was lately made in a private aſſembly, for entirely ſubmitting the formation of a new miniſtry to the Earl of Chatham, but this motion was directly over-ruled by two great officers.

The rough treatment a certain noble D—— met with lately in a place of worſhip, has determined him not to be ſo pious for the future.

An evening paper ſays, that the public have already received ſome benefit from the late petitions; as a late P—— is ſaid to have laſt week paid into the Treaſury a ſum not leſs than 100,000l.

St. JOHN's (in ANTIGUA) Auguſt 23.

LAST Thurſday, about three in the afternoon, a moſt dreadful fire broke out at the North-Eaſt part of this town, occaſioned (it is reported) by a negro throwing into an oven (when heating) ſome ſtaves of a pitch barrel, which immediately flamed up to the roof of the kitchen, & ſet the ſame into a blaze; the fire inſtantly communicated itſelf to the neighbouring buildings, with the moſt raging fury. The alarm bell was rung, and multitudes aſſembled to extinguiſh the fire, and pulled down ſeveral houſes to the weſt, in hopes of ſtopping its deſtructive progreſs; but all was in vain, the wind blowing very freſh from the E. N. E. carried the fiery ſhingles along with it, and ſcattered them on the roofs of ſeveral houſes; in about 15 minutes the ſtore of Meſſieurs Hay and Kingſley, to the north of the parade, became an entire flame, and ſet all the buildings on the parade, and ſtores on the wharfs, in the ſame dreadful conflagration. Having thus deſtroyed every thing to the weſt, down to the ſea, it turned its fury to the eaſt, and burnt all the buildings from the parade up to the guard-houſe, and from the guard-houſe in a direct ſouth line to Mrs. Martin's houſe, near the paſture (the guard-houſe and court-houſe only excepted) to prevent its farther running eaſtward, it was judged neceſſary to blow up Mrs. Martin's and Mrs. Grice's houſes (two very large buildings) and ſeveral others, which happily checked its fury, and ſtopt its progreſs in that quarter; yet it ſtill raged in the center of the town with great violence, threatning the deſtruction of the remaining buildings to the eaſt; to hinder its progreſs, the houſes belonging to Mr. George Dalzel, and ſeveral others, were blown up, which, with a large ſtone building on the other ſide the ſtreet, through the mercy of God, ſet bounds to its fury, and prevented its farther devaſtations.——Dreadful was the day and night! The devouring flames, the diſtraction, confuſion, diſtreſs, and lamentations of the poor, deſtitute and ruined inhabitants, was a ſcene too melancholy to repreſent.——The alarm guns were fired at the forts, and the country gentlemen exerted their aſſiſtance with their perſons, carts, and ſlaves, to carry what could be ſaved from the flames, whilſt the boats in the harbour, contributed to the ſame kind purpoſe; but the rapidity of the fire would not admit time to get much out of the ſtores, ſo that the loſs was immenſe. The cuſtom-houſe, arſenal, jail, and all the warehouſes on the wharffs, were entirely conſumed. The fire continued with much violence until three the next Morning. It is computed that near 300 houſes and ſtores are conſumed, and that the whole loſs, by the beſt computation that can at preſent be made, amounts to £400,000 currency. All our proviſions, lumber, &c. are deſtroyed, and our diſtreſs is truely deplorable. Two white men, and a negro, were killed, and another white man miſerably mangled by the exploſions. The magiſtrates met the next morning to give directions for preventing any farther damage that might be ſuſtained by the fire, which ſtill raged in ſeveral of the houſes that had been conſumed, and the Council and Aſſembly met on Monday, Tueſday, and this day, to conſider what meaſures ſhould be taken to alleviate the diſtreſs of the unhappy ſufferers. We hear they have voted their thanks to the officers of his Majeſty's 68th regiment, for the zeal and activity they exerted to preſerve the town, and have alſo voted a ſum of money to the private ſoldiers of ſaid regiment, as an acknowledgment for their ſervices on that occaſion.

BOSTON, September 18.

Thurſday morning laſt came on at Portſmouth the trial of Capt. Cavenaugh, for the ſuppos'd murder of Capt. Henderſon, which laſted about ten hours, when the Honourable Judges were unanimous in their opinion that he had no malice, deſign, or intention to kill the deceas'd. It was then committed to the jury, who in about an hour brought in their verdict, Manſlaughter only.

On Friday laſt a coaſter belonging to Scituate, was paſſing one of the ſhips of war in this harbour, when they dous'd their main ſail, but it not being quite to the ſatisfaction of the commanding officer of the ſhip, they ſent their boat on board, and upon the officer's ſtepping upon the ſloop's deck, he immediately drew a cutlaſs, with which he ſtruck the maſter of the coaſter on the cheek, which cut a gaſh near three inches long, after which he damn'd him for not ſhewing more reſpect to the King's ſhip, and then cut the halliards of the main-ſail and let the ſail run down upon deck.——We are told that the coaſter apply'd to the Lieut. Governor for his advice and aſſiſtance in procuring redreſs for this naval and, but now a-day, too common treatment, given to ſome of his Majeſty's American ſubjects——We do not yet learn how his Honour adviſed or conducted on this occaſion.

To the PUBLIC.

Annapolis, Sept. 26, 1769.

CAPT. ANDREW BRYSON, of the Ship Betſey, arrived in this Place laſt Week from Briſtol, which Place he left the 18th of July, as appears by the Papers lodged in the Cuſtom-Houſe. Immediately on the Arrival of the Ship, we with ſome other Merchants in this City, made Inquiry what Goods were on board the ſaid Ship, which was found only of an Adventure of the Captain's, amounting to about 700l. Sterl. which Goods being purchaſed, and the Ship ſailed before the Reſolutions for Non-importation in this Province could be heard of in England; it was our Opinion that Capt. Bryſon, had a Right to diſpoſe of his Goods: A few Days ago we purchaſed of him, Part of the above mentioned Goods, amounting to £.217:10:1 Sterling Coſt, amongſt which were Goods to the Amount of £.133 of thoſe Kinds enumerated in the general Aſſociation entered into the 22d. of June laſt, as Goods not to be imported; and tho' they were ſhipped before theſe Reſolutions could be known in England, yet as the Purchaſe is thought by many Gentlemen to be repugnant to the general Spirit of the Aſſociation, and of the Fifth Article in particular, we, as ſoon as we knew the Sentiments of theſe Gentlemen, determined and declared our Reſolution, to deliver the ſaid enumerated Goods immediately to be ſtored until the Repeal of the Revenue Acts, as we are clearly of Opinion, that wherever the leaſt Doubt ariſes, the Interpretation ſhould be in Favour of diſcouraging any Perſons whatever, from importing or buying Goods contrary to the true Spirit of the Aſſociation. We have therefore this Day of our free Will, delivered the above mentioned Goods into the Poſſeſſion of Meſſieurs Lancelot Jacques, Charles Wallace, Robert Coudon, John Brice, Joſhua Johnſon, and Colin Campbell, who have ſtored the ſame for our Uſe, and at our Riſk, until they can be releaſed agreeable to the full Intent and Meaning of the Aſſociation.

JAMES DICK and STEWART.

PROVIDENCE, September 23.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Sherwood, Agent for this Colony, at the Court of Great-Britain, to his Honour Governor Wanton, dated July 5, 1769, laid before the General Aſſembly, at their laſt Seſſion.

——"In Company with ſeveral of the Agents for the North-American Colonies, and particularly for New-York, Pennſylvania, and Maſſachuſetts-Bay, I attended the Earl of Hillſborough, on the Subject of the American Grievances: He repeatedly aſſured us, that the Legiſlature and Miniſtry here had laid aſide every Idea of raiſing a Revenue in America for the Service of Government; that it was reſolved upon by them, to repeal the Act laying Duties upon Paper, Glaſs and Colours; and that every reaſonable and proper Meaſure would be taken, to remove the Jealouſies, Fears, and Apprehenſions of the Americans."

His Honour the Governor likewiſe laid before the Aſſembly a Letter from the Earl of Hillſborough, conceived in the moſt reſpectful and complaiſant Terms, differing in Stile and Manner from thoſe heretofore received by this Colony from his Lordſhip.

HARTFORD, October 2.

Yeſterday about 3 o'Clock, P. M. departed this Life, in an advanced Age, at his-Houſe in Eaſt-Hartford, the Honourable WILLIAM PITKIN, Eſq; Governor of this Colony.

NEW-HAVEN, September 29.

Laſt Saturday Morning, at 6 o'Clock, departed this Life, in the Sixty Sixth Year of her Age, Mrs. Mary Clap, Relict of the late Rev. Preſident Clap, and on Monday her Remains were decently interred.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.

A very unfortunate accident happened laſt Friday, at Princeton; a little boy about eleven years of age went into a Taylors ſhop, to enquire for

some clothes that were making up for him; when an apprentice lad told him he should have them in about an hour, and insisted upon his then giving him a treat; this the boy refusing, the other began to teaze him; upon which, more in play than in passion, having a pair of scissors in his hand, he threw them at the apprentice; and the scissors unluckily turning in their passage, the sharp point entered just above the breast bone; in a minute or two the lad fainted, and almost instantly expired.

It is reported that the people convicted of a riot at Easton as mentioned in our last, have broke gaol.

Extract of a letter from London, July 26.

"Your trade now will soon be opened, as the acts will be repealed when the Parliament meets again; and the report of to-day is, that Lord Hillsborough goes out, and Lord Dartmouth will be in his room."

To the *Freeholders* and *Inhabitants* of the Province of *New-Jersey*:

Gentlemen,

I Congratulate you on the Prospect we have of the Legislature of this Province, meeting on the 10th of this Month; as I am in Hopes, you will lay before that Body, all those Grievances which you apprehend this Province has groaned under for some Years past, thro' the Oppression of some Lawyers; who, though rioting in Luxury, have acquired Estates, from the Toil and Labour of the Necessitous, whose Cries, I trust, have reach'd the Ruler of Heaven and Earth.

Now is the Time, Gentlemen to petition; now, before the whole Province is sunk in the insatiable Gulph of their Oppression and Avarice.——Now, while some little Property remains as yet out of their Reach, and when there is some Reason to think, that many Members of the Legislature are convinced of the Necessity, to restrain them in their Bills of Cost.——Now, before all the Counties run into Madness and Confusion, on Account of the Injustice and Oppression thus exerted over them. A populous Country hath been driven to Despair, and in that Despair, have attempted to interrupt the Courts of Justice, and stop the Process of the Law: I tremble at the Consequence that may attend such Proceedings.

It has been said, that in the Opinion of some of you, Gentlemen, it will be in vain to petition for these Purposes, or for extending the Jurisdiction of the Magistrate; because, such a Bill wou'd stick with the Council. But, all agree, that from the known good Disposition of his Excellency the Governor; he would do all in his Power for the Benefit of his Government.——

Let me beseech you, Gentlemen, not to be discouraged, altho' several of the honourable Council are Lawyers by Profession, who, no doubt, have great Weight there; they are Gentlemen of known Honour and Integrity, and eminent in their Profession, scorning low Arts of common Practitioners. —They are more,—They are sworn Councellors: —And without doubt, will cheerfully stretch out their arms to receive your just and humble Petition; and lend a willing Hand to form salutary Laws for the general Advantage of the Province.——For my own Part, I cannot entertain a Thought, that they will suffer any selfish Consideration to take Place in their own Favour, as Gentlemen of the Law.

Have they not Families and Children, who cannot all be Lawyers? Surely they will look forward to the Interest of their own, as well as our Descendants.

At all Events, let us not fore-judge their Dispositions, let us try the Result of their Deliberations on our Petition.

Let, I say, a Native and Lover of the Jersies, beseech you, to be speedy and explicit in your Petitions; point our your Grievances with a Freedom and Pungency that becomes the Descendants of Britain. Be not awed or cajoled by any Set of Men whatever. Shew our Legislature the deep Distress of the Province, and beg for some Relief against the Extortions in their Bills of Cost, against which, the oppressed have not at this Time any Redress——Many Instances might be given, wherein the Descendants Property, and considerable too, has been sold; and not strange to hear! the Plaintif is answered by his Lawyer, that the whole Proceeds, fall short of the Costs and Expences.

It is judged, that for several Years past, a Sum not less than £. 26,000, has been extorted yearly, in this Province, under Colour of Proceedings on Actions in Debt alone: So that, if a stop is not put to such Practices, by some salutary Law, the whole Province must fall a Sacrifice to the Avarice and Rapine of a few.

Therefore, for God's Sake Gentlemen, for your own Sakes, for the Sake of your Posterity, and the Good of this Province, petition! petition! your united Voices will be heard; for as a great Man and Poet, observes on a similar Occasion,——"The Voice of the People is, and it is not, "the Voice of God."

I am Gentlemen, with great Esteem,
Your most humble Servant, at command,
A PLANTATION MAN.

New-Jersey, October 1, 1769.

NEW-YORK, September 5.

Extract of a Letter from Pensacola, dated August 19, 1769.

"If the Spaniards do not take this Province from us, it will soon become of consequence.—On the 2d instant, arrived at New-Orleans, General O'Riely, to take possession of Louisiannia for the King of Spain; they write me he has brought with him 4500 troops; but from the number of transports, I do not suppose they could have brought above 2500 or 3000; and if they had no intention of employing them any way else, that is too many by 2000.—We have certain intelligence, that for some time past, the Spaniards at the Havanna, have been tampering with some of the Creek Indian Chiefs, and next month are to have a congress with them at Apalachicola River.—The Spaniards want land to make a settlement there, which if they procure, can make themselves masters of this province when they please, and probably prevail on the Indians to go to war with the neighbouring provinces:—It appears the Spaniards are determined to drive us out of the province if they can; they are exceedingly jealous of our being so near the coast of Mexico; and in case of a war, our being able from the situation of this port, to put an entire stop to their trade in the bay of Mexico.—Most of the French at New-Orleans seem determined to leave that place and come and settle on this side the Missisippi.

We are assured, there are several Letters received in this City from New-Orleans, by way of Philadelphia, brought thither by Capt. Moor of this Place, who is arrived there from New-Orleans, which advise, That General O'Riely had arrived there from the Hovannah, with about 4000 black and white Spanish Troops, to take Possession of of that Place, which he did very peaceably, having made fair Promises to the French People; but before he had been there three Days, he artfully seized 12 or more of the principal French Merchants, as Heads of the Riot, in which the Spaniards were drove from thence some Time ago, and confined them. The Spanish General received Captain Harris of this Place very kindly, and promised him his Aid and Protection in his Trade.

Friday last being the Day appointed by the Charter of this City for the Nomination and Election of Officers of the Corporation for the Year ensuing, the following Gentlemen were nominated and chosen, viz.

Whitehead Hicks, Esq; Mayor, Francis Filkin, GeorgeBrewerton, Benjamin Blagge, Elias Desbrosses, Andrew Gautier, Abraham P. Lott, and John Dyckman, Esqrs. Aldermen; Jacob Brewerton, Matthew Buys, John Abeel, Benjamin Huggit, James Van Varck, Peter Cortenius, and Hubert Van Wagenan; Gentlemen. Assistants John Roberts Esq; High Sheriff, Thomas Shrieve, Coroner.

On Saturday last, one Kelly, an Oysterman, Mitchner, a Tavern-keeper, and one or two more, having, it is said, made an Information to the Custom-House Officers, which occasioned the Seizure of a few Casks of Wine belonging to the Mate of a Vessel, and was, it said, the whole Saving he had made of three Years Wages; The Populace being greatly incensed against the Informers, after several Days Search, found and seized them, placed and tied them in Carts, and carted them thro' great Part of the City, attended with many Thousand People, who huzza'd, insulted and treated them with the utmost Indignity, often besmearing their Faces and Clothes with Tar and sprinkling them with Feathers, so that they made a most hideous Appearance, and certainly felt as miserable as they look'd; and had no little Reason to Fear that their Lives were in Danger,——However, they escaped without any other Punishment, than being thus exhibited as public Spectacles of Scorn and Detestation. We hear the Magistrates interposed, but were for some Time unable to stop the Cavalcade, till the Populace had in some Measure satiated their Resentment.

☞ In a few Days FREEMAN's NEW-YORK ALMANACK, may be had of the Printer hereof

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Ship Franklin, Farmer; and Francis, Jones, from Honduras. Brig John and Charles, Butler, Lisbon; Middletown, Waterman-Jamaica and Turks-Island; Hibernia, Parson, Hispaniola; Two Brothers, Harriott, St. Thomas. Schooner Polly, Crowell, Montserat; New Orleans Packet, Gibbs, Pensacola; Liberty, Davison, Antigua; Sea Flower, Cox, Rhode-Island; Sally, Hunt. Virginia; Charming Polly, Anderson; and Sloop Nancy, Frost, Madeira; New-York Packet, Soule, Grenades; Sally and Betsy, Holt, Virginia; Sally, Alberson, Philadelphia; Dove, Ferguson, Philadelphia and Amboy.

Outwards. Ship America, Hervey, for Bristol. Brig Bumper, Fowlke St. Croix; Cornelia, Guilford; and Little Sucky, Broughton, Jamaica; Olive Branch, Tingley, St. Augustine. Sloop Mary, Morgan, Grenades; Francis, Seymour, Surinam; Sally, Alberson, Philadelphia. Schooner New Orleans Packet, Gibbs, Pensacola.

Cleared. Ship Grace, Chambers, to Bristol; Earl Hillsborough, Rawson, Liverpool. Brig Phœbe, Devereux, Malaga; Mary, Shoals, Jamaica; King George, Newton, Quebec; Two Friends, Webley; and Sloop John and Susanna, Sweeny, St. Eustatia; Restitution, Spencer, St. Croix; Success, Thatcher, Hispaniola; Delight, Waterbury; Two Brothers, Warner; and New-York Packet, Soule, Rhode-Island. Schooner Patience, Collings, Madeira; Lovely Betsy, Deane, Tortola.

IF DAVID CURRY, who came from Ireland about 5 Years ago, will apply to the Printer hereof, he will hear of something to his Advantage. 96 99

At the Merchant's Coffee-House,
To be sold at public Vendue,
On Tuesday the 17th Instant October, or at private Sale any Time before;

THREE eighths of the Brewery now carried on by Mr. George Harrison and James Leadbetter, in the City of New-York. The buildings belonging to the said brewery are as follows, viz. The brew house, 60 feet by 30; mill house, with a complete mill, for grinding malt and pumping water, 30 feet by 25; malt house of 4 stories, 60 by 31, besides two kilns of 20 feet square, for drying malt, and two lead cisterns for steeping barley; a store house 2 stories, 70 by 23, with a vault under the whole. A stable and cooperage, together with 4 dwelling houses. There are belonging to it 26 lots of land of 100 feet by 25 each, 18 whereof are in fence.

Note, One copper, holding upwards of 50 barrels, and 1 ditto of 15 barrels, with coolers proportion'd to each, are to be included in the sale, and all other utensils, stock and materials, to be valued: Any person inclining to purchase the said proportion, may be treated with, by applying to the subscriber on the premisses.

JAMES LEADBETTER.

His reason for selling his part foresaid, is, that he intends shortly to go for England. 95 98

TO BE SOLD,

A Pair of large strong COACH-HORSES, belonging to the Estate of the late Sir HENRY MOORE:——Inquire at the Fort. 96 99

Wants a Place,

A Young Woman lately from England, who understands any sort of needle work, such as embroidery, flowering upon any ground, or plain work; also reading, writing and arithmetic; and would be willing to work at her needle, or undertake the tuition of 2 or 3 young Ladies in any reputable family. Inquire of Mr. Pettet's on Ellis's-Dock, or of the Printer, as after this week she will be out of town. 96 99

The Ship FRANCIS,
Captain JONES,

ABOUT 200 Tons Burthen; bound to the Bay of Honduras: Will take Freight for any of the West-India Islands, or Bay, on reasonable Terms.—Inquire of JOHN HARRIS CRUGER.

New-York, October 5, 1769. 96 99

Adrian and Matthew De Ronde,

At the Corner of Dock-Street, near Pearl-Street,
Carry on the Business of making and selling
CHOCOLATE,
Wholesale or Retale,
Prepared in the best Manner. 96 99

New-York, Octo. 5, 1769.

TO be sold at public Vendue, on the premises, the first day of March next, or at private sale any time before; the six under-mentioned lots, situated in Old Town, on the south side of Staten-Island, and bounding on the public road that leads to Perth Amboy, viz.

One containing 72 Acres,
another 62,
another 54,
another 140,
another 54,
and the other 42 acres, all in good fence, and in running out of said lots, great care was taken in dividing, as equally as possible, the wood land and meadows; as may appear by a map of the whole tract, to be seen at the residence of James Lawrence, John Burt Lyng, or Joseph Allicoke, in this city. An indisputable title will be given by Charles Jandine, the proprietor, now living on the premises 96 102

RUN away on the 24th ult. from the subscribes, a servant man named John Walker, an Englisman, lately arrived in the Dutchess of Gordon: He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, slender made, fair complexion, much pitted with the small pox, is a great talker, and is by trade a Bricklayer. He had on when he went away, or took with him, one white and one check'd shirt, buckskin breeches, blue ribb'd stockings, new shoes, a blue broadcloth coat and waistcoat, about half worn. and a felt hat which he generally wore flopped. He went off in company with one William Pitcher, who had formerly been a soldier: Had on a blue coat lined with red, and brass buttons, also a blue watchcoat and a sailor's jacket with lace over the seams; he is a well set man, about 38 years of age, and has a wife in Shrewsbury.——Whoever shall take up said runaway, so that I may get him again, shall have 40s. reward, and all reasonable charges paid by JOHN BESSONET.

All masters of vessels and others are warned not to harbour, conceal or carry off said servant, as they will answer it in the law.

WHEREAS it has pleased his Majesty, agreeable to a Statute in that case provided, to grant his Royal Letters Patent, bearing date the fifth day of May last past, for the sole manufacturing and vending a certain kind of Crucibles, known by the name of black lead crucibles, for the term of fourteen years from the date of the said patent, within that part of his Majesty's kingdom of Great Britain called England, his principality of Wales and town of Berwick upon Tweed, also within all his Majesty's Colonies and Plantations abroad: In consequence whereof, the Patentee is arrived from London, and forthwith intends to establish a manufactory of the said crucibles in the city of Philadelphia; which he doubts not, will prove advantageous to the trade of the colonies in general; applications to Gouffe Bonnin in Philadelphia, or William Imlay in New-York, will be duly attended to. 96 99

POET'S CORNER.

The Piece in our Paper of the 7th of September, from a Gentleman in Elizabeth-Town, on the Comet, occasion'd the following Lines in the Boston Post-Boy of the 25th of the same Month.

HAIL awful Light! stupendous Herald hail!
Whether now first, or from old Night thy Thrail!
Vast as thy Orb, thy Period's wide Domain:
Field of thy Range! The Heav'ns a Space contain.
Hold Men your Peace! nor think an angry God,
With Comet-fires extends a chast'ning-Rod;
He, whose just Laws, Suns, Moons, and Stars, controul,
Prescribes, impels, and bounds them as they roll;
He, from whose Hand, first shot this chequer'd Ball,
Suspends, informs, supports, and governs all!
In *Time* and *Distance* musical they move,
Not Works of Wonder, more than Works of *Love*.

To Miss H——C——

On the Appearance of the Present COMET.

WHILE won'dring Nations in Amaze
Behold yon' Flaming Star,
And read in its portentous Blaze
Dire Pestilence and War!
One Glance I cannot spare,
To view its horrid Hair,
While *Hebe*, lovely Maid! attracts my Eyes——
On her my Fate depends,
I'm blest if she befriends,
Nor fear yon' Comet burning thro' the Skies.

Let philosophic Men agree,
And with Exactness trace
This pale, malignant Prodigy,
And fix it's utmost Race:
To me 'tis all the same,
Where bound or whence it came——
A softer Study fills my anxious Mind.
Deign, lovely Maid! to bless
My Labour with Success,
And crown my Wishes with a Tho't that's kind.

Let bold Predictors send abroad,
Their Catalogue of Woes;
And tell of Famine, War and Blood,
Which yonder Comet sows!
From her whom I adore,
A Frown portendeth more,
A broken Heart, and Deluges of Tears——
Fair *Hebe* condescend,
And on my Prayer attend,
Smile on thy Swain, and banish all my Fears.

Sept. 18, 1769. *T. L.*

TWO Thousand Pounds to be let on Land Security,—Inquire at the Bar of the Merchant's Coffee-House, New-York. 95 98

ANY Quantity of American WINDOW GLASS of different Sizes, to be sold at a lower Rate than can be imported from Europe. Inquire of CASPAR WISTAR, at his Still-House, near the Ship-Yards, where any Person may be supplied with York distilled Rum. 95 106

For BRISTOL,
The fine new SHIP AMERICA,
WILLIAM HARVY, Master;
At Murray's Wharf.

HAS as good Accommodations for Passengers as any Vessel out of the Port,—will be dispatched soon: For Freight or Passage, apply to John, Thomas, and Samuel Franklin, Samuel Broome and Co. or the Master. 95 98

General Post Office, New-York, Sept. 26, 1769.

THE Mail for London, by the Earl of Halifax Packet, Capt. Bolderson, closes on Saturday the 7th of October. ALEX. COLDEN, Agent.

James Yeoman, & John Collins,
From LONDON,

BEG leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, that they have taken a shop in Hanover-Square, (lately ocupied by Mr Harmersley, next door but one to Mr Charles M'Evers) for the carrying on the watch and clock business, where all kinds of clocks and watches, will be clean'd and repair'd in a very careful and expeditious manner. Likewise gentlemen may have their guns new stock'd or repair'd as neat as in England.

N. B. We have imported nothing new at present, nor shall, until the importation becomes general. 93 98

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN-AWAY from John Thomas Esq; of West-Chester County, and province of New-York, on the 19th instant; an Indian slave, called Abraham, will pretend to be free born, 26 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, well set, long black hair, something curled, one of his fore teeth in his under jaw broke off: Had on when he went away, a redish brown lappelled jacket, with slash sleeves, breeches of the same, a dark brown under jacket, without skirts, all with metal buttons; and a new felt hat.——It is likely he will change his name and dress, cut off his hair, and strive to get among the Indians.——Whoever takes up and returns the said slave, or secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid, by me

JOHN THOMAS.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to carry him off, harbour or entertain him. 95 98

Rye, in West Chester County, 25th Sept. 1769.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of the late Sir Henry Moore, Baronet, or that are indebted to the Same, are desired to call on the Subscribers, that the Accounts may be adjusted, and the Debts paid as soon as possible.

ALEXANDER DICKSON,
SUSANNA DICKSON,
PH. LIVINGSTON, jun } Admrs.

95 98

ON Monday, November 6th, at 5 in the Evening, the Instroductory Lecture to Dr. CLOSSY'S ANATOMICAL COURSE, will be read as usual; and the Lectures will be continued twice or thrice a Week, until the whole is concluded.

On Thursday, November 9th, at 5 in the Evening, the first Lecture on the Qualities and Medicinal Powers of Medicines, will be read, and continued every Thursday at the same Time, and will terminate in April.

In these Lectures all those officinal Simples will be shewn, in whose medicinal Powers Physicians are agreed: the Colours, Smells, Tastes, described, with the medicinal Quality of each; the several Forms in which they are most conveniently exhibited, with the Power of that Form, and a general Description of the Diseases in which they are most conveniently and effectually given.

Price of the Anatomical Lectures, - £. 5.
Private Pupils, - - 10.
Price of the Course on the Materia Medica, 3. 5.

The Gentlemen who choose to attend these Lectures, will please to call for their Tickets to Dr. Clossy, which are to be immediately paid for, the Expences of both Courses not permitting any Credit for Tuition.

King's-College, Sept. 28, 1769. 95 99

Wants a Place,

AN elderly Woman, who understands looking after a House, cooking and most Sorts of the Business of a Family, but would not choose to undertake the laborious Parts of it. She is qualified to Nurse Sick Persons, Children, &c. has been used to live in genteel Families, and can be well recommended.——Inquire of the Printer. 95 98

PETER T. CURTENIUS.
At the Sign of the Golden Anvil,

Opposite the Oswego Market, has for Sale, the following Goods, which he will sell as cheap, for ready Cash, as he did before the Non-Importation Agreement took Place, Viz.

BROAD and narrow Cloths, of various Colours and Prices Shalloons, Durants, Tammies and Calimancoes, Buckram, Buttons, sewing Silk, Twist and Mohair, blue and red Coating, Bath Coating for Surtout Coats, blue, red and Cloth coloured, six Quarter Naps, yard wide Forrest Knaps, Kersey, Pennistон & Half-thicks, spotted Rugs, striped & rose Blankets, white, yellow, red, striped and flowered Flannels; red and blue Duffils, plain and spotted Swan-skin, Worsted Stockings, yd. and ½d. and 3-8th Cotton Checks; Haerlem Stripes, Irish Linens, Russia and Irish Sheeting, German and Irish Dowlas, Oznabrigs, Clouting Diaper, Calicoes, cambricks and Lawns, Ribbons, Persians, Peelongs, Modes, black India Taffaty, Silk and Cotton Romalls, Bandanoes, black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Scotch and printed Linen Ditto, striped and plain broad Camblets, Irish Camblets, black Bombazine, best Irish Poplins of different Colours, three, four and six Thread Breeches Patterns; black Everlasting broad black Russel, besides many other Articles in the Dry-Good Way.

Also, Best refined Bar-Iron, Anvils, Bick-Irons, Hammers and Sledges, Files and Rasps, German, blister'd and figure of 3 Steel, American faggot and blister'd do. Sheet-Iron, best Gun-Barrels and Locks, best Carpenters, Hand, Pannel, Tenon and Sash Saws, Mill and Cross-cut Ditto, Carpenters Bench and moulding Planes, Broad-axes, Adzes, Chisels, Hammers, Drawing-knives, Squares, Rules, Augers, and Gimblets, Brass Kettles, best double-gilt Pinchbeck Buckles, at prime Cost, Brass Candlesticks, Coffee-pots, and Coffee-Mills, Knives and Forks, Locks and Hinges, Spring Bolts, Frying-pans, Woolcards, &c. &c.

Likewise, Best Bohea Tea, Muscovado Sugar, French Cotton, genuine Haerlem Oyl, and Neurenburgh Salve, Dutch Folio and Quarto Bibles, Testaments, Psalm and other Dutch Books as usual.

Also, The following Goods made at the New-York Air Furnace, Pots, Kettles, Pye Pans, Dutch Ovens, plain and figured Chimney Backs, elegant Grates, or Bath Stoves, for burning Coals; square Iron Stoves for Work-shops or Ships Cabbins, perpetual Ovens, boiling Plates, Pot-ash Kettles, and Sugar boylers, Cart, Waggon and Chair Boxes for wooden or Iron Axel-trees, half Hundreds and smaller Weights, Forge Hammers, &c. Anvils, which have been found on Proof, to be superior to English Hammers, besides many other Articles in the cast Way, that may be made to any Pattern that shall be left at the Foundery, or at my House.

THOMAS CHARLES WILLETT,

REMOVED from the house where he lived, two doors below Mr. Grove Bend's, to the house wherein Dr. Farquar lived in Wall-street, near the Merchant's Coffee-House, —sells for cash on the lowest terms.

GAUZES, muslins, lawns, catguts, gauze aprons and handkerchiefs, sattins for cloaks, and gowns; sarsnets, peelongs and modes, very cheap laces of all sorts, trimmings for gowns and cloaks; Barcelona sarsnets; silk and linen handkerchiefs; threads and cottons of all sorts, sewing silks and needles; bobbins and tapes, nonsopretties and ferrits, stay trimmings, flowered lawn aprons, Dutch lace, stay laces all sorts, skeloton and skein wire, beautiful striped and figur'd lutestrings, turbans, muffs and tippets; all sorts of garnet, French and India pearl necklaces and ear-rings; gloves of all sorts, fans, sarsnet and stuff quilted petticoats, tortoise-shell, horn, and ivory combs; ostrich feathers, all sorts of Italian and French flowers, ribbonds of all sorts; velvet collars, pins, silk stockings, French quilting and flower'd dimity; tooth powder and brushes, stuffs and tincle lutestrings, pocket knives, pocket books, combs in cases, copper plate linens and cottons for gowns, boys and girls caps and hats, scarlet and black cloaks and cardinals, with all sorts of ready made millenary goods; many of the above articles will be sold at a *cent.* 92 95

For LONDON,
And to sail with all convenient Speed,
The Fine New Ship BRITANNIA
THOMAS MILLER,
COMMANDER;

HAving two thirds of her Cargo already engaged, and has Elegant and roomly Accommodations in the Cabbin for Twelve Passengers only, for Freight or Passage, apply to Reade and Yates, or said Commander,

New-York, August 17. 89 —

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons who are interested in the Estate of Joseph Cook, an insolvent Debtor, to bring in their Accounts, either to Mr. THOMAS PETTIT, or JOHN WARNER, by the Eighteenth Day of the ensuing Month of October, so that every Creditor may receive his Dividend 94 97

TO BE SOLD,

A Stout, genteel, likely, well-limb'd, young Negro Man 24 Years of Age, brought up on a Farm, and can do all Manner of Work thereon, and sold only because the Owner has too many on so small a Place. Enquire of Evert Bancker, jun. near the Royal Exchange. 93 96

Mrs. BROCK,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Public, that she has removed from the House where she formerly liv'd, into the commodious new Brick House near the City-Hall, which was lately improved by the Widow Graham,—where she keeps the very best of neat Wines, and other Liquors; likewise Lodgings for Gentlemen and Ladies.——Any who choose to Favour her with their Custom, may depend on the very best Usage in her Power. Dinners provided from 12 till 3.

N. B. Any Persons by sending, may be supplied with Victuals abroad from 12 to 3 o'Clock 94 97

A Woman with a good new Breast of Milk, who can be well recommended, would be willing to go into any creditable Family in Town or Country, as a Wet Nurse, or to take a Child to nurse.——Inquire of the Printer. 94 97

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN-AWAY the 10th instant, from the subscriber, living in New-York, a German servant man and his wife, their name is George Enger, and Elizabeth his wife, he pretends to be a shoemaker, and miner, by trade; the man is about five feet four inches high: Had on when he went away, an old green waistcoat, and check trowsers, he has short white hair, thick lips, snuffs a good deal; he is about 45 years old. Whoever secures said servants, or either of them, in any of his Majesty's gaols, or brings them to me the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, by me HENRY HORNEFFER.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off, at their peril. 94 97

New-York, Sept. 13. 1769

RUN away from his lodgings at the house of the subscriber, rigger and corker, at the Ship-yards in this city, a man, who called himself John Gibbs, and said he was a doctor. He stole from the subscriber and carried off with him, a sailor's new cotton red and white jacket with sleeves, a pair of blue and white striped trowsers, check shirt, and a considerable sum of money. He is a very tall smooth faced man, has a fair complection, dark brown hair, long nose, full eye, speaks thick, and broad Scotch; had on a black waistcoat, white thread stockings, and a blue surtout coat, and had much the appearance of a gentleman.——Whoever takes up and delivers me, or secures the said thief, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

93 96 JOHN JOSEPH.

To be SOLD, by
MANUEL MYERS,
In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-India ditto, by the hogshead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef and pork, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63—

Just opened, and to be sold, for Cash or short Credit, by
CHARLES M'EVERS,

A Large Assortment of Woollens and other Goods, suitable for the approaching Season.

Also, for Cash only;

English Tea, by the Chest, Hose's and Bristol Shoes, by the Trunk, and choice Connecticut Pork.——Ready Money given for *Pot* or *Pearl* Ashes, in Proportion to the Brand it will bear.

N. B. All Accounts still depending with the Estate of James M'Evers deceased, will be put in Suit, if not shortly closed. 91 —

JAMES DEAS,
Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser,

AT the Corner, opposite to Messrs. Bolton and Sigell's Tavern, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street,—where he has Lodgings to be let.

N. B. He has to sell, Ladies best Tortoise-shell Combs of all Sorts. 68—

TO BE SOLD,

A Handsome Chariot, the Box made to take off occasionally, with Harness for four Horses: Inquire of Messrs. HUGH and ALEXANDER WALLACE. 81—

WE hear some Copies are to be had in Town of the famous North-Britons, No. 50 and 51, for publishing which Mr. Bingley is now under Confinement in the King's Bench Prison in London.——Inquire at the Printing-Office.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

92

SUPPLE

From the MASSACHU
Boston,
To Messrs. GRE
To guard against misrepre sary to publish the fo passed between James *self, and I am to de place in your paper.*
I am, Gentle

BEING at the Bo the first of Sep hour after ten that Mr. James the morning a Mr. Hulton and myself that if it was not conve house, he would come t to the Board soon after, ger, was directed to ac Hulton and myself were we were ready to see hi were told that Mr. Oti Mr. Reeve the Secretar Otis to walk into a roo Hulton, Mr. Reeve, and door, when I accosted M Adams, who was with h Gentlemen; pray what ——Mr. Otis answered conversation with us: that we should first kn Will you not walk into answered, that his busine that it could not be tra and he could not men and he proposed, that with him a friend, and with him. I then asked was official? He answe what I meant by official to us as Commissioners? character, he wanted a on that subject, and that at the coffee-house the o'clock. I answered, tha I did not know whether and Mr. Hulton said the Mr. Otis then said any sfwered, we would see hi nity, and then parted.— ed, to meet Mr. Otis at to a determination to acc morning at seven o'clock, go alone: but having to having met with some i was a few minuets too la coming from the coffee-h what passed between him to the coffee-house, acco tending to give Mr. Otis to me, if he thought pro in the back room, and f coffee-room, he immedia cotted me civilly, asking would walk into anothe of coffee with him;—— had just before called fo Mr. Reeve should acco Mr. Adams was with hi had no objection to M for his friend; but obse single or double. Upo agreeable to me to be into a room together, dish of coffee, and the sued.

Mr. Otis. I am info presented to government and a traitor, and I ha put to you, that I think right to an answer, or a whether your Board as or in any other manner that light, in any of the the Treasury.

Mr Robinson. Befor you should show your you came by such infor

Mr. Otis. I refer my to the Treasury, copie over here.

Mr. Robinson. your put to me singly, as wh of the Board, I ought n consent of the other n see no impropriety, in t member your name bein

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—Numb. 1396.

[THURSDAY, October 5, 1769.]

From the MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE,
Boston, 7th September, 1769

To Messrs. Green and Russell.

To guard against misrepresentations, I think it necessary to publish the following relation of what passed between James Otis, jun. *Esq; and myself, and I am to desire of you, to give it a place in your paper.*

I am, Gentlemen, *Your's &c.*
JOHN ROBINSON.

BEING at the Board on Friday morning, the first of September inst. about half an hour after ten o'clock, I was acquainted, that Mr. James Otis, jun. had called in the morning and desired to speak with Mr. Hulton and myself; and had left word, that if it was not convenient for us to call at his house, he would come to us. Mr. Hulton came to the Board soon after, when Green the Messenger, was directed to acquaint Mr. Otis, that Mr. Hulton and myself were at the Board-room, where we were ready to see him. About 11 o'clock we were told that Mr. Otis was at the street door. Mr. Reeve the Secretary, at our desire, asked Mr. Otis to walk into a room, which he refused. Mr. Hulton, Mr. Reeve, and myself then went to the door, when I accosted Mr. Otis and Mr. Samuel Adams, who was with him, thus:—Your servant, Gentlemen; pray what is your business with us?—Mr. Otis answered, that he wanted a free conversation with us: I replied, It is necessary that we should first know upon what business, Will you not walk into a room Gentlemen? He answered, that his business was of such a nature, that it could not be transacted in our own houses, and he could not mention it until he met us: and he proposed, that each of us should bring with him a friend, and he would bring a friend with him. I then asked him, whether his business was official? He answered, he did not understand what I meant by official: I replied, does it relate to us as Commissioners? He said, it related to his character, he wanted a free conversation with us on that subject, and that he was to meet Mr. Burch at the coffee-house the next morning, at seven o'clock. I answered, that as I lived in the country, I did not know whether I could attend at that time, and Mr. Hulton said the same in respect to himself. Mr. Otis then said any other time will do. We answered, we would see him at a convenient opportunity, and then parted.—Although I had not promised, to meet Mr. Otis at any particular time, I came to a determination to accompany Mr. Burch the next morning at seven o'clock, rather than that he should go alone: but having to come about four miles, and having met with some interruption on the road, I was a few minuets too late, so that I met Mr. Burch coming from the coffee-house, and without knowing what passed between him and Mr. Otis, I proceeded to the coffee-house, accompanied by Mr. Reeve, intending to give Mr. Otis an opportunity of speaking to me, if he thought proper.—Mr. Otis was then in the back room, and finding that I was in the coffee-room, he immediately came to me, and accosted me civilly, asking me at the same time, if I would walk into another room, and drink a dish of coffee with him;—to which I assented, as I had just before called for coffee, and proposed that Mr. Reeve should accompany us, supposing that Mr. Adams was with him. He answered, That he had no objection to Mr. Reeve, and would send for his friend; but observed, we might be either single or double. Upon my signifying that it was agreeable to me to be alone with him, we went into a room together, when he helped me to a dish of coffee, and the following conversation ensued.

Mr. Otis. I am informed that I have been represented to government by your Board, as a rebel and a traitor, and I have two or three questions to put to you, that I think, as a gentleman, I have a right to an answer, or at least to ask. The first is, whether your Board as Commissioners, Gentlemen, or in any other manner, ever represented me in that light, in any of their memorials or letters to the Treasury.

Mr Robinson. Before you can expect an answer, you should show your authority;—I mean how, you came by such information.

Mr. Otis. I refer myself to the Board's memorials to the Treasury, copies of which are lately come over here.

Mr. Robinson. your question is improper to be put to me singly, as whatever I did with the rest of the Board, I ought not to speak of, without the consent of the other members. However, I can see no impropriety, in telling you that I do not remember your name being mentioned in any of the memorials which the Board sent to the Treasury, and I cannot speak of the correspondence of individuals.

Mr. Otis The second question I have to ask you, is, whether the copies of the memorials and letters obtained from the clerk of the House of Commons, and sent by Mr. Bollan to this town, as the memorials and letters of your Board, are true copies or transcripts?

Mr. Robinson. I never saw the copies you mention.

Mr. Otis. Then you certainty cannot answer that question.

You have given me further satisfaction than Mr. Burch who would not answer either of these questions.

Mr. Robinson. Surely as a Lawyer, Mr. Otis, you must be sensible of the impropriety of putting these questions to us singly. I think Mr. Burch did right not to answer them; and I do not know but I have been wrong; however, what passes between us as Gentlemen, is, I suppose, to go no further.

Mr. Otis. I shall make no unfair use of it.

Mr. Robinson. Why did you not apply to us as a Board, as your business is altogether, official?

Mr. Otis. I did not choose that method of application, as it might be said that I obstructed you in the execution of your duty.

Mr. Robinson. Pray what could you do that could bear that construction?

Mr. Otis. We might have had some altercation, which might have been construed an insult upon you as a board, which I was determined to avoid.—I have been used very hardly, Mr. Robinson. I have been represented home as a Traitor, and a Rebel for a long time. It is now about nine years since, that Bernard first began to write against me and I am determined to vindicate my character.

Mr. Robinson. That is your own business Mr. Otis,—I have nothing to do with it,—you and I have always been in different boxes,—and though we might disagree in politics, it is no reason that we should think ill of one another as Men,—and I never had a bad opinion of you as a Man.

Mr. Otis. That is right, why should we think ill of one another as Men, you acted for the best according to your opinion, and I according to mine. I annually take the oath of allegiance to my King, and am resolved to clear my character.

Mr. Robinson. That is your own business,—I have nothing to do with it,—but if you think that I have done you any injury, I am ready to give you the satisfaction you have a right to expect from a Gentleman.

Mr. Otis. I have one further question to put to you,—That old fellow Harrison the Collector, has represented me to your Board, as disaffected, and I shall be glad if you will let me know to what office at home you sent his representation, so that I may obtain a copy of it.

Mr. Robinson. This is a matter I do not choose to answer.

Mr. Otis. I have been used very ill, and I am determined to have justice.

Mr. Robinson. If I have done you any injury, you will find me ready at all times to give you the satisfaction you have a right to expect from a Gentleman.

This is the substance of what passed between us, though perhaps not exactly in the same words, which I the same day committed to writing. The matter thus rested until Monday, when Mr. Otis's publications appeared in the Boston Gazette, and Country Journal, signed by himself, upon which I shall make no other comment, than that they must be viewed by the impartial world, as very injurious to my character and derogatory to my reputation; and considering his scurrilous treatment of me in particular, few men, I presume would be able to command themselves upon so trying an occasion. On the evening of the next day Tuesday, I went to the coffee-house between the hours of seven and eight, and seeing Mr. Otis without a sword, I went into a back room, where I laid mine aside, and immediately returned into the public room——I then addressed myself to Mr. Otis, in these words or to this effect.——Some days ago you wanted a free conversation with me, now I want a free conversation with you: He immediately stood up in a rage and said he was ready to answer me in any manner; I replied have a little patience; and let me ask you whether, I did not repeatedly tell you when we met the other day, that if I had done you any injury, I was ready to give you that satisfaction you had a right to expect from a Gentleman.——How therefore could you publish the account in Edes and Gill's paper of yesterday? It was proposed by some persons, (his friends I suppose,) that we should go into a room. I said, I had been into a room with him once already; and perceiving that he frequently menaced me with his stick, I took him or at least attempted to take him by the nose.—What followed is known to the company, to whom I appeal for the truth. All that I can further say, is, that I verily believe, that no man besides myself struck Mr. Otis, nor even offered him the least unfair play, (of which ample proof may be produced if necessary) though I am informed that more than one person, besides my antagonist attacked me.

If it should be thought by some, that in every part of this transaction, I am not altogether to be justified, yet to men who have nice sentiments of honour, I shall not be thought an high offender; and I hope every one will have such candour, as to make a just allowance for the frailties of human nature, which cannot easily bear such gross provocations and indignities.—I even flatter myself, that Mr. Otis, in his cooler hours, will allow that his treatment of me, was such, as could "not be endured" by any gentleman.

JOHN ROBINSON.

BOSTON, September 18.

Messieurs Edes and Gill,

Please to insert the following Extracts of letters from Governor Bernard, Henry Hulton, Charles Paxton, William Burch, John Robinson, Joseph Harrison, Benjamin Hollowell, junior, and others, which fully discover the design of the Cabal against this Country.

Yours, JAMES OTIS.

"MR. Hollowell was knocked down, and left on the ground, covered with blood,—— the terror of the night is over——it is said to be only a prelude to further mischief.—This morning I received a letter from the Commissioners—— This morning a paper was found stuck up on Liberty Tree, inviting all the Sons of Liberty to meet at six o'clock, to clear the land of the vermin which had come to devour them," &c.

"In the Boston Gazette of the 5th instant, appeared a paper exceeding all former Exceedings. I pursuaded myself it came out of the cabinet of the faction, and was preparatory to some actual operations against the government.——The faction immediately took the alarm of the arrival of the troops.——At another meeting at the house of one of the chiefs, it was resolved to surprise and take the Castle on the Monday night following.——On the Monday following, at the Hall the faction appeared, surrounded with all its forces."

"In our former memorials to your Lordships, we represented the disaffection of the people here to the revenue laws, and from the many treasonable publications that had been spread through all the Provinces, and the correspondence carried on by the several Assemblies, we are persuaded there had been a long concerted and extensive plan of resistance to the authority of Great-Britain; and we believe, that the seizure referred to in the inclosed papers, has hastned the people of Boston to the commission of actual violence sooner than was intended."

"We beg leave to submit our opinion, that nothing but the exertion of military power will prevent an open revolt of this Town."——"It appears evident to us, that a plan for an insurrection, of a very dangerous and extensive nature, has been long in agitation, and now brought near to a crisis."

"Upon the whole, we can only observe, that as the powers of government in this Country are in so weak and enervated a state, and the mob, by what we can learn, determined upon their point, we should consider it as a measure of policy in the present dilemma, to take Mr. Hancock's security, and release the sloop, for the preservation of the officers, and tranquility of the Town, which we have reason to believe would otherwise be greatly endangered."

"It is my opinion, the promoters of the present evils are ready to unmask, and openly to discover their long and latent design to rebel, and if possible to involve this miserable country in blood and horror.——One of their grand objects is to spread the infection, and thereby bring all the Colonies to the very verge of a general revolt."

BOSTON, September 24.

Mr. GRIDLEY's *Affidavit.*

JOHN GRIDLEY testifies, That on the evening of September 5, 1769, between the hours of 7 and 8, he was walking by the British Coffee-House in King-Street, he looked in at the door of

said house, and saw James Otis, junior, Esq; and John Robinson, Esq; engaged in discourse, and by their words and gestures, he perceived they were in great warmth; that the first words he heard uttered by the said Otis were these as follows; "I demand satisfaction of you sir." By the accent and tone with which these words were uttered, he was satisfied they were in reply to something which had been before said by the said Robinson, to the said Otis: Upon these words thus spoken by said Otis, the said Robinson asked him, "What satisfaction he would have?" To which Mr. Otis replied, "a Gentlemen's satisfaction." Mr. Robinson answered "I am ready to do it." upon which Mr. Otis replied, "then come along with me." Mr. Otis, on saying the last words, was retiring to go out at the door which leads into the entry, and was hindered by Mr. Robinson's Attempt to take him by the nose, which Mr. Otis prevented by holding his cane before him. Mr Robinson then closed in upon said Otis, and struck him with a stick, which Mr. Otis returned with a stick, and reciprocal blows passed, which lasted about one minute, and neither seemed to have the advantage: Then they were disarmed of sticks, and engaged with fists, which being perceived by some of the spectators, most of whom were of the Army, Navy, and Revenue) who endeavoured, by pushing and pulling the said Otis, to prevent his beating the said Robinson, immediately on seeing such foul play) the door of the Coffee-house being open as usual) I stepped into the room, and cried out, it was dirty usage to treat a man in that manner; and on saying this, I rushed in between the said Otis and Robinson; but on going between them, I felt some person pull me by the right shoulder; I instantly disengaged myself from the person who had me by the shoulder, and took Mr Robinson by the collar, and he in twitching, and I in holding, tore his coat, near or quite down to his pockets: I immediately received two blows on my head, with some weapon from the right, by a person who appeared standing on a bench; the blood which issued from my wound, instantly filled my eyes: I then lifted my right hand to strike a person who was pulling me, but who I could not see so as to know, by reason of the blood which covered my sight: As I lifted up my right hand, I received a blow from some weapon just above the joint of my wrist bone, which broke it. I was then turned out of the Coffee room head and shoulders by the said persons, or some of them: I then went into said room again, and was turned out by the persons aforesaid: As I went in the last time, I took a stick off the floor (on which lay 5) hoping by that means to find out one at least of those who had so basely and meanly abused me, that I might have reasonable satisfaction: I then went in at the entering door of the Coffee house (not the door which leads to to the Coffee room) and met Mr, Otis, and told him he had better go into the front room, sit down, and compose himself; which he did for about two minutes: I also told him, that I would defend him from any further abuse, as far as I was able; who replied "I am much obliged to you. -"A person (unknown to me) told him, he had better go and get his wounds dressed; upon which he went off.——He further saith, that after his receiving the blows on his wrist as aforesaid, he heard divers voices hollow out, *kill him! kill him!* and I make no doubt they meant said Otis, as they were done beating me, and continuing to beat him when they cried out, kill him! kill him!

JOHN GRIDLEY.

SUFFOLK, ss. BOSTON Sept 13, 1769.

JOHN GRIDLEY above-named, made oath to the truth of the afore written Affidavit. Taken to perpetuate the remembrance of the thing.

Before RI. DANA, Justice of the Peace and of the Quorem.

BELCHER NOYES, Justice of Peace.

The above testimony may serve to shew the world what degree of credit is due to the relation given of Messieurs Otis and Robinson's affair by one who in this paper signs himself a By-stander.

Mr. DRAPER,

THE person who signs himself a By-stander, in Messieurs Green and Russell's and Mein's papers, may save himself the trouble of publishing his name: The public may have some circumstances laid before them, as may serve to evince the behaviour and intention of Mr. Robinson, and those others who assailed Mr. Otis.

Your's &c.——

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14th, 1769.

HUghes's Night-School will begin on Monday Evening the 18th Instant, and as every Thing which divides the Attention, must be an Obstruction to Improvement—consequently incompatible with the Design of a School—No Kind of Disorder will be connived at: but an uninterrupted Attendance will be given, as the only Means of preserving due Application. 93 96

JAMES RIVINGTON,

Bookseller in Wall-Street, NEW-YORK,

POSSESSED of many incontestible Proofs of the wonderful Efficacy of the Medicine herewith advertised, presumes, with the utmost Confidence, to recommend it to those who are afflicted with Diseases, occasioned by Impurities of the Blood, as it cures the most inveterate *Scurvy, Fistula's, Leprosy, Pimpled Faces*, if ever so long standing, *Piles*, old obstinate *Sores* or *Ulcers*, preventing maligant Humours of every Kind from being thrown upon the *Lungs, Liver*, &c. &c.

MAREDANT's ANTI-SCORBUTIC DROPS.

The Benefit many Persons of Rank and others have found from the Use of them, may be seen in printed Accounts to be had of Mr. Rivington. The following Case of Lieut. Colonel Joseph Feyrac, late of his Majesty's Royal Irish Regiment of Foot, and of Mr. Good, late Surgeon of his Majesty's Sloop Ferrit, are extracted from them.

The CASE *of* JOSEPH FEYRAC, *Esq; late Lieutenant-Colonel to hit Majesty's 18th or Royal Regiment of Foot in Ireland, cured by the Use of* Maredant's Drops.

To Mr. NORTON, Surgeon,

SIR,

I Have at last the very great Pleasure of acquainting you that I am perfectly recovered from my late Illness by taking your Droops, and persisting in them since the 1st of February last; as this Remedy must be of great Benefit to the Public; in Justice to them and to you, I here send you the Particulars of my Distemper, for the Perusal of all such, who by going to your House choose to be informed of the Certainty of their Effects.

In the Year 1758 and 1759, I was attacked by a violent Scurvy, having no Part free from large Pimples, Scurf or Ulcers, but the Palms of my Hands, my Face and Breast, attended by a total want of Appetite Sleep, and Spirits, to such a Degree I was afflicted, that I wished myself dead, having followed many different Prescriptions to no Manner of Purpose; From this Situation I was relieved by an old Woman, who undertook to cure me, and accordingly all this was caried off by the Juice of Herbs, preceded by violent Bleedings, followed by Diet-Drinks and outward Applications, when I was to all outward Appearance well for about a Year, but ever since I have been ailing without any visible Signs, being greatly distressed for Want of Sleep, great Lowness of Spirits, and Loss of Appetite: when about sixteen Months since, I was suddenly taken ill with the most sharp and accute Pains in my Back and Side; this was followed by violent Inflammations in my Eyes swelling of Limbs, &c. I kept my Room three Months before I could stir, was sent to Bath, found a bad Effect from the Waters; a Humour after my Sickness fell into my Heel. I was ordered to pump, but all to no Purpose: at last I could neither walk nor ride, when I was advised to blister it, and half a Pint of the most corrosive Matter came out, but was thirty Days a healing on Account of a violent Scorbutic Habit the Surgeon then saw I was in; as soon as healed I went out, but returned Home with my Leg greatly inflamed, not able to stand upon it or kneel, I was then kept in Poltices for a Month from my Knee to my Heel before I could walk. I then to all Appearance was outwardly well, but still low in Spirits want of Appetite, Sleep, &c. It happened then that I read your Advertisement in the Bath Papers, and making the strictest Enquiry on the Spot, of Mr. *Attwood's* Cure, I found it attested by every one there: I came to London the latter End of January last, have taken your Drops ever since the 1st of February, a Week after I began, it drove out the Humour in the Small of my Leg, and in different Parts from the Heel to somewhat beneath the Calf, and upon the Back of both my Hands: the Matter that came out of my Leg was so corrosive that the Cloth that was on when wash'd became full of Holes, the Matter or Spots could not be wash'd out, but burnt the Piece out; this Humour has gradually come out, crusted and then peel'd of, and has slowly decreased in Violence until it came to meer Water, and is now perfectly healed; my Hands were shocking to the Sight, but dry'd by Degrees, then peel'd off more came out and went off in like Manner successively, but have been well long since, and I am now well recovered, my Strength is returned, my Spirits good my Stomach the same, and Sleep well; in short I thought myself so bad as obliged me to leave the Service, despairing entirely of a perfect Recovery.

I am, Sir, Your very obliged humble Servant,

JOSEPH FEYRAC.

in good Health, Aug 14, 1768.

London, Feb 17, 1769.

SIR,

I Have the Pleasure to acquaint you that I have taken of your valuable Drops, which have entirely cured me of a dangerous and obstinate Fistula, I have been afflicted with since Sept. 1767 I have not the least Objection to your making this Public, as it may be the Means of doing Service to the Community in general.

I am, Sir, Your humble Servant,

JOHN GOOD.

Late Surgeon to his Majesty's Sloop Ferrit

☞ Any Person doubtful of the Efficacy of this Medicine, may (by applying to Mr. RIVINGTON, where these Drops are sold in Bottles at Fourteen Shillings each) be fully convinced of their good Effects, by being referred to People of Credit, who have been cured of the Leprosy, Scurvy, Ulcers, the Evil, Fistulas, Piles, long-continued Inflammations of the Eyes, and every other Disorder arising from a Foulness in the Blood. They may be taken in any Season, without the least Inconvenience or Hindrance of Business. They also perfect Digestion, and amazingly create an Appetite. 93 96

A Merchant having occasion for the service of two years of a young man, (who has been between two and three years in a merchant's compting-house) by applying to JOHN HARRIS CRUGER, may hear of such a person, who will be strongly recommended for his abilites and moral character;—his lodgings and clothes to be found him in consideration of his services.

New-York, Sept. 13, 1769. 93 96

TO BE LET, at Mrs. Tanner's, Milliner, In Smith-Street;

TWO genteel Rooms; a Lodging Room, and the Use of a Garret and Kitchen, if required;——Likewise to be disposed of, the Time of a Lad, six Years and upwards to come. Also,

At the above Place, there is to be sold cheap.—A choice Collection of Music, by the most eminent Composers, such as Handel, Arne, Corelli, Geminiani, &c. &c. &c. 94 97

RUN-away from the Subscriber, on Sunday Evening last, the 10th Instant, A Servant Man, named Robert Tarbitt, born in Paisley, in Scotland, and speaks much with the Accent of that Country, and has only been about 18 Months in America. He is about 22 Years of Age, 5 Feet 5 Inches high, fair Complection, light brown Hair, which he generally has tied behind, and by trade a Taylor; he carried several Suits of Clothes with him, particularly a short blue Coat, and a light Sagathie Coat, and black Stocking Breeches;—also an Apprentice Lad, named Christopher Angele, born in this City, about 18 Years of Age, short brown curled Hair, pretty much pitted with the Small-Pox, and about 5 Feet 5 Inches high; carried with him a short blue Coat, and a Purple Suit of Clothes, and is by trade a Taylor.—Whoever apprehends either of them and secures them or either of them, so that I may have them or him again, shall receive Three Pounds Reward for each, besides all reasonable Charges—And I hereby forewarn all Persons from carrying off, harbouring, or concealing the aforesaid two Servants, or they must expect to answer it as the Law directs. 93 96

New York, Sept. 12. - JOHN LABOYTEAUX.

BY Order of his Worship John Hunt, Esq, Mayer, the Aldermen and Common Council of the Borough Town of Westchester: Public Notice is hereby given, that on the last Tuesday in October next, there will be held a Fair in the said Borough Town of Westchester: and there will be exposed to Sale, all Sorts of Creatures, such as Horses, Oxen, Cows, young Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and sundry Sorts of Goods; the same to begin at 10 o'Clock of said Day, and to continue for the Space of three Days and, no longer, and that yearly. Another Fair to be held in said Borough Town of West Chester, the 2d Tuesday in May next, and to continue for three Days and no longer, and that yearly. These Fairs to be held according to Charter.

Borough Town of Westchester, Sept. 5th, 1769. 93 96

A complete Assortment at the UNIVERSAL STORE or

At the Sign of the Looking Glass & Druggist Pot, *At the Corner of the Old Slip-Market,*

NEW-YORK;

A variety of pictures, looking-glasses, and paper hangings, With flint glasses of all kinds. London and Bristol crown window glass of all sizes, as large as 27 by 22 inches. Coach and plate glass.

Painters and Limners Colours, mix'd or unmix'd.

Varnish of all kinds,—Jappaners articles,—Gold and silver leaf, &c.

Dying Colours with every Article belonging to dying.

Fullers articles,——Founders and smelters do.—Hatters trimmings,—Foil and stones, &c. for Jewellers,—London and hard metal pewter,—Brass and copper ware,—Carpeting of all kinds,—China do.—Spicery.

DRUGS and MEDICINES, *With a general Assortment of genuine patented Medicines, warranted, and Shop Furnitures.*

☞ N. B. *The above Advertisement, being only the Heads, which consists of a Variety of Articles, almost every particular in each Branch can be commanded at the above Store.*

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